MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
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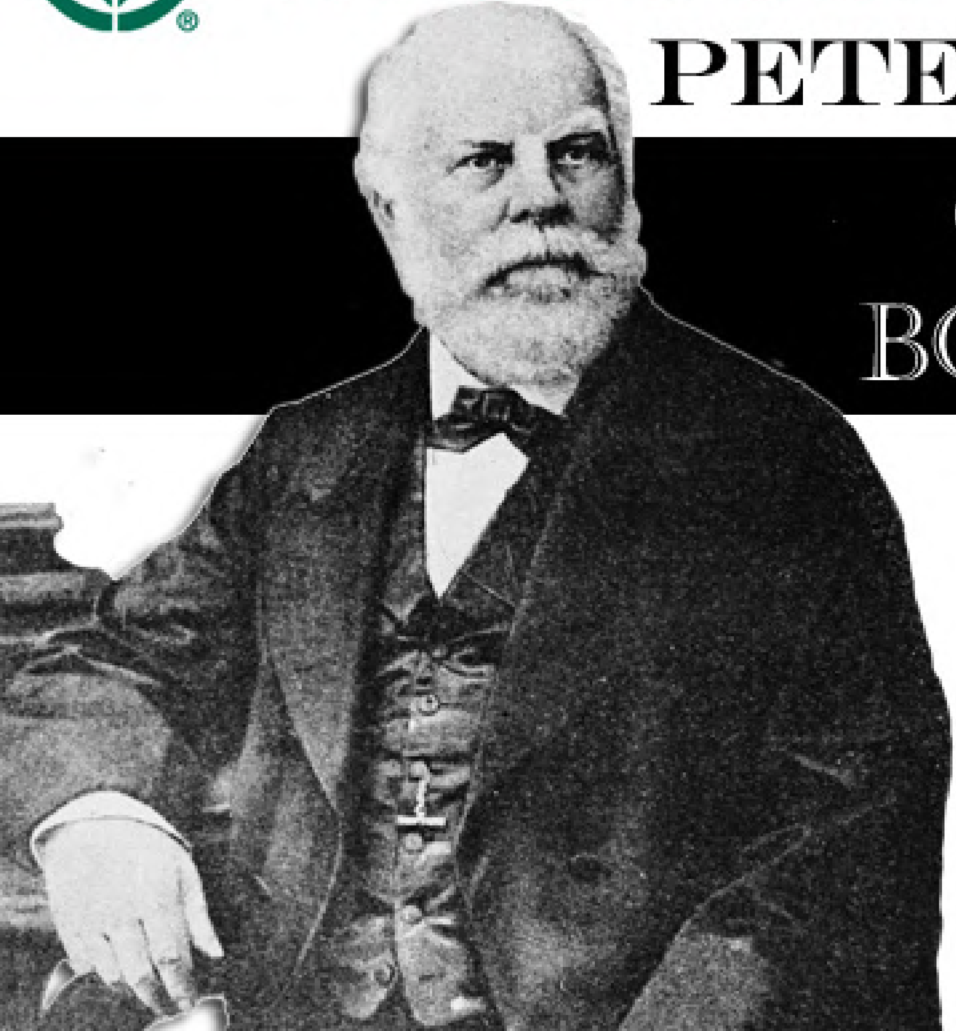

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About Auburn, Cal Nov 19th 1880 Quercus Douglasii and Kelloggii were yellowish, the latter most so but Q. Wislizeni and chrysolepis showed no change of colour

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6316

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Quercus pungens   Fort Lowell, Arizona July 1880

The Scrub oak, or Bellote is an ever green, which drops its old foliage in early summer; it looks somewhat like the Black Jack of the States. The sweet acorn is gathered for Market by the Mexicans.

Albert ------ ?

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Lonicera; the Arbutus Menziesii.

The eastern Ampelopsis quinquefolia clambers over the bushes along the streams with a small grape vine and the luxuriant hop vine as if in it natural home.

Sapindus marginatus along the streams or sinks of the plain. Also Rhus diversiloba ×
" toxicodendron

6317

1880

Quercus Emoryi · Silver City flower May 11th

Q. Gambelii · " 1–2000 feet higher

· flowered 10 days ago!

Q. pungens · " in flower now, 11 May.

Q. "alnifolia n. sp." may be Q. reticulata

E L Greene

6318

S. B. Buckley in Proc. Acad Phil XII
(1860) p. 444

p. 444 Quercus Shumardii" probably the Texan
Q. rubra — 6' diam. 70 or 80 feet high

" Q. Texana [a form of palustris ?]
no, rubra.

p. 445. Q. Durandii "Bastard White Oak"
Basket oak" [names indicating toughness]
a form of obtusiloba? or of undulata
but said to occur also in Alabama &
Louisiana

" Q annulata (near Austin, common)
leaves entire or irregularly lobed glabrous
(probably the same which was afterwards called San Sabeana

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my check for Forty one
Dolls in full of acct
I ask your pardon for
not sending this before
~~as~~ I overlooked it entirely
Hoping that this will reach
you + prove satisfactory

I remain
Yrs truly
J F Brooks
1625 Wash Ave

6319

Quercus Durandii Buckley in
Mrs M J Young's Flora of Texas
1873 p 507. Tree 2–3 feet diam.
40–50 feet high — leaves nearly entire

Q. San Sabeana Buckley ibid
Large shrub or small tree, often forming dense thickets

~~the first~~ ~~both~~ ~~both~~ ~~seems to belong to~~
~~Q. undulata var Gambelii~~
~~forma repanda~~
~~notwithstanding the treelike growth~~ ~~of~~ ...
~~the former~~
. . . .

---

to-day. To complete this
form which has been waiting
so long I have been obliged
to publish a couple of
detached discriptions — of
interesting species however.

Yours ever
C.V.R.

6320

Spach, Hist. naturelle des végét. phanerog. 1842

divides the Oaks in (Gay p. 7)

Robur }
Cerroides } matur. ann.

Erythrobalanus }
Cerris }
Gallifera } mat bien.
Suber }
Coccifera }

matur annua fide Gay

later these 2 groups were declared by Spach to be ann.

Erythrobalanus is also adopted by Endlicher Gen. suppl IV. 1847

by Gay in his „Notice" 1857

Erythrobalanus Spach is one of the sections mentioned as part of Lepidobalanus by DC. Prod. p. 3

But not used as name for his sect 3 (p. 58)

What and where is Erythrobalanus Oersteds?

Dr Engelmann

St Louis

Du Wat H
C of St L Museum

6321

~~Asiatic Oaks~~ ??

No. R For

Liebmannii publication in N Mex & Calif

Oaks 1854

Dr

N. W. Corne

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, where are

ISTS

nacy,

RISON AVES.,

L

ERS,

JORS,

6322

Berlin Jan. 1868

Recherches
sur la Classification des Chênes
par A. S. Örsted
Ex. mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Copenhag. 1867

p. 61 Quercineae	Castaneae
Styli secus superficiem internam stigmatosi	Styli apice tantum stigmatosi
Amenta mascula pendentia (*)	Am. mascula erecta
Folia rarissime integra (?)	Folia fere semper integra (?)

§ 1. Cupula echinata vel muricata, demum regulariter vel irregulariter partita 2–3 flores includens.

Fagus	Castanea Castanopsis

§ 2 Cupula squamis ~~solitariis~~ sparsis imbricatis tecta; flores in cupula solitarii.

Quercus	Pasania

§ 3. Cupulae squamae verticillatae in lamellas concentricas lateraliter coalitae; flores in cupula solitarii.

Cyclobalanopsis	Cyclobalanus

~~*, where are Androgyne and many Asiatic Oaks ??~~

Quercus

I. **Lepidobalanus** styli breves explanati rotundati
maturatio annua
ovula abortiva basilaria

1. Cotyledones aequales, radicula supera
folia sinuata vel pinnati lobe **Eulepid**

Q. Garryana Hook.	DC. p.	24
Q. Douglasii Hook	"	23
Q. undulata Torr	"	23
Q. alba L	"	22
Q. lyrata Walt		19.
Q. obtusiloba Mx		22
Q. macrocarpa Mx		20
Q. olivaeformis Mx		20

folia crenata vel serrato crenata **Prin**

Q. Prinus L.	DC	21
Q. bicolor W.	"	20
Q. prinoides W.		21
Q. castanea Muhl.		21

folia rigida integra vel spinoso dentata **F**

Q. virens L.	DC p.	38
Q. agrifolia Nee		37
Q. pungens Lieb		36
Q. berberidifolia Lieb		36
Q. hastata Lieb		36
Q. grisea Lieb		35
Q. chrysolepis Liebm.		37

2 Cotyledones inaequales radicula lateralis **Macro**

Mexicanae: insignis, strombocarpa, Galeottii, Wislizeni, oxa
corrugata, ~~[illegible]~~folia, leiophylla

II. *Heterobalanus* styli elongati lineares acuti reflexi. Cupulae squamae adpressae; glans et ovula ut in I. — Una species Himalayana

Q. semecarpifolia Sm. DC. p. 15

III *Erythrobalanus* Styli elongati lineares antrorse canaliculati apice subcapitati saepius reflexi. Maturatio biennis — ovula abortiva superiora. Omnes Americanae

1. ~~Euerythrobalanus~~ Glans magna, pericarpio crasso, dissepimentis distinctis *Euerythrobalanus*

Q. rubra	116
Q. sonomensis	120
Q. coccinea	119
Q. tinctoria	119
Q. Catesbaei	115
Q. palustris	117
Q. Georgiana	118

2. Glans parva, pericarpio tenuiore, dissepimentis indistinctis *Microcarpaea*

Q. falcata	113
Q. ilicifolia	114
Q. nigra	125
Q. aquatica	133
Q. virilijera	132
Q. imbricaria	124
Q. Phellos	123
Q. cinerea	145

3. *Maturatio annua* ovula abortiva superiora *Hemerocarpaea*

Q. crassifolia	108
Q. fulva	161 et mexicanae

4 Mat. annua. ovul. abort. basilaria *Lepidobalanoides*

Sp. mexicanae

6324

IV. Cerris styli lineares, subulati erecti
reflexi; Cupulae squamae line
patulae vel reflexae — ovula abort. basil

1. Squamae lineares reflexae folia grosse serr
v. pinnatifida   Q. cerris   Eucerris

2. id. folia rigide spinoso-dentata   Ilicopsis
Q. coccifera

3. Squamae inferiores breves adpressae
folia mucronato-serrata   Erythrobalan
Q. Libani etc

4. id. folia crenato-dentata   Suber
Q. pseudosuber
Q. suber.

Gen. Cyclobalanopsis

Sp. Indicae etc.

Subfamilia Castaneae

Gen. Cyclobalanus

Sp. Indicae etc

Gen. Pasania

P. densiflora (Hook & Arn.) Hook ic. DC. 82

ceterae omnes Asiaticae

6324

creti

lin

abrt. br

rose ser

crecomi

iopsi

tthw bela

Suber

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letter to Bebb Sept 9 1877

Quercus coccinea
21. 22. 47. 11. 1 (12 ? ?)

Q. rubra
4. 5. 7. 10. 45
13. 43 (cupula hemisphaerica

Q. ambigua ?
intermedia, turbinata, tuberculata
20. 9. 44 18. 54 (12 ?)

1, Rubra has the character with its leaves
or leaves like ~~[illegible]~~ in or in palustris
2. Coccinea, has its deeply divided leaves or
the form tinctoria the large, broad & few-lobed leaves
3. Rubra with flat cup small, appressed
somewhat glabrous scales — acorn (sometimes a little tuberculed)
globose oval or oblong. Cups rarely
hemisphaerical (Bebb)
4 Coccinea with deep more or less turbinate
cup with large lax even squarrose
brownish-yellow pubescent scales
tinctoria same. Acorn depressed
or oval or oblong
5. ambigua mihi (Michx ?) with leaves
of rubra or of coccinea, cups rather deep,
strongly turbinate, tuberculate —
scales smooth 36. — Gillman Lake Superior
Bebb 9. 18. 20. 44. 54. —
Bark ? flowers? young leaves? down disappearing

Dr Engelmann

Mrs. Gauss requested me to call at your house, to inform you that she felt much better, if anything should happen again, she would let you know.

Respectfully
C W Gauss

6326

Flowering of Quercus species
at Bluffton, obs. by Dr Mellichamp 1877

Q. ~~falcata~~
Q. Catesbaei
Q. aquatica
Q. Catesb—laurifolia
Q. laurifolia
Q. pumila
Q. stellata
Q. virens
Q. alba

Q. cinerea
~~Q. cinerea~~

Leitch & Corlies
DRUGGISTS
South West Corner Fifth and Market Streets.

6327

Rec July 1st
Ans Apl 21 1880

San Francisco June 23d 1879

Dr Kellogg

Prof Engelmann

Dear Sir — Yours of the 13th inst. Rec'd this afternoon — The Juncus is past — but will look after Spm short-lived on the Sands.

Am glad to hear of the work on our Bot. — Our Cal. Black Oak of Pacific Coast say from scarcely much above sea-level and bordering it extends to 6,500 there only as a large shrub — usually barren — comes in as a tree bearing acorns, at 6,300 altitude — others have assured me that it grows at 7,500 but I do not recollect seeing it so high — my impression is that the most prosperous belt where the oak is found is between 3 & 4000 feet.

If asked which it most reminded me of your Eastern oaks — the resemblance in growth of body bark branch & spray and even leaf; should say the Yellow Dyer's Quercitron & Black Oak — but the smaller & more abundant trees of exposed hills and highlands are not so broad at the top, or rather ours towers more like your Scarlet oak (Q. Coccinea — & Red-oak (Q. Rubra). This Black oak mostly tends to spread its branches from near the middle and above (not taking into acct. the short horizontal pin-knot branches below) giving the tree an oblong outline yet regularly enlarging towards the top, sweeping upwards & outwards — remotely like your White Elm. The

bark

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The leaves are rather deeply lobed by the three principal lobes on either side — pair of lesser lobes often at the base — single end lobe & the side ones terminate in several sharp points weakly bristle-tipt — the lobes it is to be understood are not as deep as the Scarlet Oak — but more like the Red & Yellow oaks. Size about 6 by 4 inches — petiole 1/4 to 1/3 the length &c — Acorns solitary or several, sessile or sub-sessile — oblong cylindroid, obtusely pointed 1 to 1½ inches long — Cap hemispherical composed of oblong, acute membranous scales close-pressed except where the roots reach an excess of water (for it is rather a highland & dryland oak only admiring water at a distance deep beneath the earth).

As to specific localities — from my own obsn — I would rather be called on to say where it is not — for it would be less trouble. I dash this off promptly — whatever I can learn that would be likely to interest your investigations will write without delay.

Dr. J Baker is here and active — a very erudite man but does not specialize save in Lepidoptera.

J Bolander has gone to the dogs in Central

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America. Deed (metaphorically) of Polotics — they're awful ticks to get hold of a Savant.

Must close in haste

Yours truly
A. Kellogg

Residence 2132 O'Farrell St.
or box 2247 Cal. Acad. Sc.

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is very rough pyramidally-Carbow-Chunky and the blackest of all the Black oaks, body and branches — Color of foliage a cheerful middle-green &c — the final subdivisions of the sprays seem to me relatively fewer than most other oaks — but am perhaps too particular — that wd just jot my impress'ns —

This tree is from 40 to 100 feet or more high — 2 to 4 and rarely over 8 feet in diameter — Some trees will furnish several saw-logs — but a log 30 feet long would be considered good — a great deal of it is not counted as timber on acct. of lower small limbs being so apt to leave their dead pin-knots in & spoiling it — for they do not — as usual with most trees — trim themselves by natural law — nipping off within, & by growth pushing out the dead pins &c. Speaking of timber it should be noted, that like the Red Oak it abounds in sour sap, of which it is also very retentive — dries slowly — but this once abstracted by soaking or even thorough seasoning, it makes excellent axels for truck-waggons — buffers for cars and a vast number of useful purposes. As fuel it is highly esteemed, it slows down and makes a famous bed of coals, hence for domestic uses is deemed excellent fire-wood. Where hardness & strength are requisite it is in good repute.

I hesitate — whether to describe it more particularly but it is so easy to pass over ones superfluities — I will even say a word about leaf & acorn —